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DRAFT REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS ON ITS IN-SESSIONAL MEETING HELD DURING THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL, 10-14 FEBRUARY 1992

Addendum

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

CHAPTER III. PROGRAMME PLANNING: COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS (continued)

Peru

1. The fifth country programme for Peru has an indicative planning figure of $13.3 million, less a negative carry-over from the fourth cycle of $2 million, and cost-sharing of $33 million, giving total resources of $44.3 million. A total of $202.3 million has been identified, in complementary assistance from other sources to be used in the areas of concentration.

2. The programme has the following areas of concentration: (a) State reform; (b) the employment and social development programme; (c) recovery of the production sector; and (d) environmental and natural resource conservation policy.

3. UNDP's role is based on the high level of trust and dialogue between UNDP and the Government, and has been conditioned on the one hand by the very modest level of IPF resources in relation to the country's needs, and, on the other hand, by the very significant resources the international community is prepared to channel to the country in support of the Government's proven commitment to a policy of economic and social reform.

4. The country programme for Peru was very well received by the delegations represented in the Standing Committee. Eight delegations took the floor in its support. Most delegations commended the strategy and the contents of the programme and considered it viable given the comparative advantages developed by UNDP in the country during the fourth cycle, and the response of the international community to Government initiatives. The areas of concentration clearly responded to national priorities, but further description of some of the areas would clarify UNDP's contribution to the national programmes. Their impact should be carefully evaluated during the mid-term review. The focus on capacity-building was considered most adequate and in this context, education and human resource development should be strengthened.

5. The Regional Director of the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean appreciated the comments of the delegates and emphasized the support given by the Government to the strategy of the country programme. He shared the concern of some delegates that a minimum national capacity should exist to implement national programmes and that it should relate to normal functions of Government institutions, while special units should be used only temporarily for the execution of loans from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). In that context, he stressed the close relationship between UNDP and the two banks and mentioned the example of the support given by UNDP for the preparation of project proposals for IDB financing at the time when the Bank could not operate in the country. Finally, the Director assured the Committee that the comments of the delegates will be taken into consideration in the context of the mid-term review.

Chad

6. The fourth country programme for Chad, which was originally planned for 1992-1996 was shortened by one year to cover the period 1992-1995. As a result of the reduction, the original indicative planning figure (IPF) of $46,330,000 will be reduced to $31,994,000 after reflecting a fourth cycle borrowing of $6 million. Cost-sharing contributions from the Government and bilateral donors amounting to $3,630,000 will be added to the IPF, thus resulting in an overall total of $35,624,000 for the 1992-1995 period.

7. The three priority themes selected for the new programme are: (a) human development; (b) development of productive resources; (c) management of the development process. Particularly worth highlighting are the human resources development activities in the next country programme: (a) basic education at all levels, with particular emphasis on young girls and women; (b) basic health services in low-income areas and among underprivileged segments of society, including maternal and child health care; (c) the development of appropriate technology and training in its use for rural population, especially in the areas of water supply, agricultural transformation and conservation and basic production implements.

8. Five delegations made observations on the country programme and endorsed it for approval. Two delegations emphasized the importance of aid coordination in the particular context of Chad and therefore of close

consultations between the Government and the donor community with the support of UNDP. One delegation drew the attention of the Governing Council to ensure that the projects in the rural development area avoid ecological degradation. Two delegations expressed concern for the high level of military expenditures and asked that the concern be conveyed to the Government. With regard to technical cooperation, one delegation stressed the importance of an increased use of volunteers and tighter association of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the programme. One delegation wished that more attention be paid in the national technical cooperation assessments and programmes exercise to the modalities of technical cooperation rather than to its costs.